Neutrals.

1	Mr. K. Achyuta Menon	8	Mr. I. N. Menon
2	,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	9	,, P. Nilakanta Menon
3	,, C N. Ittiavi Nambudiri	10	Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao
4	,, U. Kandar Menon	11	Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
5	Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar	12	,, K. Ramunni Menon
6	Mr. P. S Kesavan Nambudiri	13	Dr. A. R. Menon
7	,, C. J. Mathew	14	Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar
		15	,, P. V. Subramania Ayyar

5. Registry Office documents.

Deputy President.—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. A. Eachra Menon.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—"That this Council recommends to the Government that documents and copies of documents be sent by Anchal to their respective owners and applicants by the Registry Office".

The mover being absent the resolution was considered withdrawn.

6. Separation of the Medical and Sanitary Departments.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—Sir, the resolution that I bring before the Council for discussion reads thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the Sanitary Department be separated from the Medical Department and that a qualified and competent hand be appointed to preside over the former".

It is a well-accepted principle that prevention is always better than cure. Medicine has got two aspects, the preventive as well as the curative. The preventive medicine is more important than curative medicine is accepted by one and all. The preventive aspect is by misfortune ignored in Cochin; and though there is a Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, the work of the Sanitary Officer has not been properly attended to, not on account of any negligence but on account of his multifarious duties which he has to attend to. In all countries especially in Travancore, Mysore and British India, the Sanitary Department is under a Sanitary Commissioner or Director of Public Health whose work chiefly confined to health, sanitation, management of communicable diseases and regular systematic propaganda compaign, has produced very satisfactory results.

I may be permitted to read a few lines from the Public Health Code (Madras). "The education of the people in the principles and practice of hygiene has been long recognised as an integral part of all advancement in public health and administration. The inception of organised measures for the spread of knowledge in matters relating to public health really dates from the inauguration of the District Health Scheme in 1923. Since then the education of the Public in health matters has received ever increasing attention. Each district has now its health service through which propaganda on health matters can be carried to the remotest village; and propaganda work of this kind is being done regularly in all villages visited

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